

5 reading sensor on an electronic reading device, said address pattern included on a map
6 having a representation of a particular geographic area; and
7 identify a specific geographical location corresponding to the detected
8 portion of the address pattern.

REMARKS

Claim 1-27 remain pending in the application without amendment. New claim 28 has been added. Thus, claims 1-28 are currently pending in the application. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks.

The present invention relates to a system and method for retrieving position-related information by using a map and an electronic reading device. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a map is superimposed over paper comprising a specific address pattern, see page 47, lines 2-7. Then, when a user points to a particular location on the map (e.g. a street intersection) with the electronic reading device, the electronic reading device reads a particular portion of the address pattern. The address pattern within the map detected by the electronic reading device corresponds to the specific location selected by the user. After selecting a location, the user can receive, for example, directions to that location, stores located near the location, or other position-related information, see page 45, line 18 through page 46, line 5.

The Hancock reference generally describes a system for determining the current location of a user and providing information for that particular location, see col. 3, lines 6-14. A GPS receiver or other systems such as triangulation can be used to determine the location of the user. The

determined location is then sent to a server. The server uses the location to query a database for information customized for that particular location.

The Hasegawa reference generally describes a storage unit that stores a group of maps corresponding to the present position of the user. A map display unit detects the present position of the user using a GPS receiver, retrieves a group of maps corresponding to the present position, and displays the extracted map and the mark representing the present position.

Regarding the §103 Rejection

Claims 1-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for being rendered obvious by Hancock et al (6,202, 023) in view of Hasegawa (6,199,012), Khavakh et al (6,192,314), and Delorme et al (5,948,040). Claim 1 recites an address pattern, wherein each position on the address pattern can be identified from an associated unique portion of the address pattern detected by an electronic reading device, each position on the address pattern corresponding to a specific geographical location within the geographical area, and wherein the electronic reading device includes a reading sensor for detecting a portion of the address pattern. A map is printed on a specially formatted paper that includes the associated unique address pattern, wherein each geographical position on the map can be identified by detecting a small area of the address pattern at and around the particular geographical position, see page 47, lines 2-7. Therefore, the present invention allows a user to input a variety of different points of interest which may or may not be the current location of the user.

In contrast, Hancock et al teaches an automatic location identifying device such as a GPS receiver in order to determine the current location. The current location is then used by an application to query a database and provide customized information about that particular location to

the user, see col. 3, lines 1-14. The device of Hancock merely provides information relevant to the current location of the user. Applicants agree with the Examiner that Hancock does not teach the map feature of the present invention. The Hasegawa reference teaches a device that detects the present position of the user and extracts a map of the area surrounding the current position. The addition of the Hasegawa reference does not remedy the deficiencies of the Hancock reference in that the Hasegawa reference does not teach the ability to identify each position on the address pattern from an associated unique portion of the address pattern detected by an electronic reading device, or an electronic reading device including a reading sensor for detecting a portion of the address pattern. The combination of Hancock and Hasegawa references would, at best, yield a device capable of giving information and a map of the current location of the user. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the combination of Hancock and Hasegawa and requests that the §103 rejection be withdrawn.

With respect to claims 2-13, these claims are directly or indirectly dependent from claim 1 and should therefore not be rendered obvious for at least the same reasons as stated above. As such, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection be withdrawn.

With respect to claim 14, this claim recites detecting a selected position on an address pattern with an electronic reading device. As noted above with respect to claim 1, the Hancock reference teaches an automatic location identifying device such as a GPS receiver in order to determine the current location. The current location is then used by an application to query a database and provide customized information about that particular location to the user. The device of Hancock merely provides information relevant to the current location of the user. The Hasegawa reference teaches

a device that detects the present position of the user using a GPS receiver and extracts a map of the area surrounding the current position. The addition of the Hasegawa reference does not remedy the deficiencies of the Hancock reference in that the Hasegawa reference does not teach the ability to determine the position of the user from a portion of the address pattern near the position, or detecting a selected position on an address pattern with an electronic reading device. The combination of Hancock and Hasegawa references would, at best, yield a device capable of giving information and a map of the current location of the user. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection be withdrawn.

With respect to claims 15-26, these claims are either directly or indirectly dependent from claim 14 and should therefore not be rendered obvious for at least the same reasons as stated above. As such, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection be withdrawn.

With respect to claim 27, this claim recites assigning each position of a selected address pattern detectable by the electronic reading device to a corresponding geographical location. Neither the Hancock nor Hasegawa references teach a selected address pattern detectable by an electronic reading device. Hancock does not clearly mention the use of a map, which is noted in the claim rejection section on page 2 of the office action. Furthermore, the Hasegawa reference does not remedy the deficiencies of Hancock in that Hasegawa does not teach a selected address pattern detectable by an electronic reading device, and also does not teach printing the map. The combination of the Hancock and Hasegawa references would not produce the map of the present invention, it would merely yield a display screen for showing the current location of the user. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection be withdrawn. In view of the

foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests the thorough reconsideration of this application and earnestly solicits an early Notice of Allowance

Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Spencer C. Patterson', written over the text 'A Professional Corporation'.

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